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(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," A DIRECTORY AND WORK OF REFERENCE ON ALL IMPORTANT LOCAL SUBJECTS FOR HONGKONG, MACAO, CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, THE PHILIPPINES, AND CORIA, FOR THE YEAR 1892.

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The various Governments and Municipal Corporations, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, Professional men, and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter, upon forms specially sent for that purpose so as to ensure accuracy. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact, no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1892 contains a carefully revised

INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG; A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS employed in Steamers making short voyages from Hongkong;

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls, Professional Men, Justices of the Peace, &c.

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"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1892 is printed on a superior quality of Paper and is the best printed and most handsomely bound volume ever published East of the Suez Canal.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, is published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at this Office, or through any of our Agents at the various Ports, for

THREE DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an Ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong or any other part of the East, at such a low price.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" offers Special Advantages as an Advertising Medium. It has an extensive circulation in all Ports between Singapore and Newchwang, in the Australian Colonies, the United States, and the United Kingdom, and the scale of charges has been fixed at an exceptionally low rate. Terms can be learned on application.

Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to the Office of

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" LONDON HILL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 3rd January, 1892.

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WE invite attention to the following Brands, all of which are excellent quality and good value for the money.

The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best goods at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.

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Per Case. Per Bot.

A Alto Douro, good quality, 10 1.00

B Vintage, superior quality, 12 1.10

C Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule, 14 1.25

D Very Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled), 18 1.50

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A Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule, 6 0.60

B Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule, 7.50 0.75

C Manzanilla, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule, 10 1.00

C Superior Old Dry Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule, 10 1.10

D Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old Wine, White Seal Capsule, 12 1.10

E Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled), 14 1.25

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A Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule, 4 0.40

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D La Rose, Red Capsule, 11 1.00

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FULL PARTICULARS OF THE VARIOUS BRANDS IN STOCK ON APPLICATION.

Per Case. Per Bot.

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D Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1873 Vintage, Red Capsule, 30 2.50

SCOTCH WHISKY.

A Thorne's Blend, White Capsule, 8 0.75

B Watson's Glenorchy, Mellow Blend, Black Capsule with Name and Trade Mark, 8 0.75

C Watson's Aboulin-Glenlivet, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark, 8 0.75

D Watson's H.K.D. Blend of the Finest Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule, 10 1.00

E Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule, 12 1.10

IRISH WHISKY.

A John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule, 8 0.75

B John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule, 10 1.00

C John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule, 12 1.10

GIN.

A Fine Old Tom, White Capsule, 4.50 0.40

B Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule, 4.50 0.40

C Fine A.V.H. Geneva, 5.50 0.50

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Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule, 12 1.00

Good Leonard Island, 11s. 50 per Gallon.

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Benedictine, Maraschino, Curacao, Heering's Cherry Cordial, Chartreuse, Dr. Slegers' Angostura, Bitters, &c.

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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1892.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1892.

TELEGRAMS.

THE LATE KHEIDIVE.

LONDON, February 3rd. Lord Salisbury, speaking at a Conservative meeting at Exeter, paid a splendid tribute of respect and admiration to the memory of the late Khedive.

THE "VICTORIA."

The "Victoria," British flag ship in the Mediterranean squadron, is still on shore.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

An hour lost will get behind you and chase you for ever.

THE corset generally has a tight pull to make both ends meet.

HE who thinks he can't win is sure to be right about it, for he has already lost.

THIS issue contains the advertisement of the Imperial Hotel at Tokio, Japan, which is unquestionably one of the finest hotels in the Far East.

THESE is every prospect of the Engineers' Ball, which comes off at the City Hall to-night, turning out an unqualified success. The excellent band of the Shropshire regiment will play the dance music.

AN American paper, the *Indianapolis Journal*, remarks that the beholding of the Chinese rebels as fast as they are captured, shows that it is a risky business to start a revolution in an over-populated country.

A REGULAR meeting of the "Ararat" Lodge of Royal Ark Mariners, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

COUSIN TOM.—So you are not going to marry him?—Eleanor: No.—Cousin Tom: Why not?—Eleanor: Well, papa objects to his fortune, mamma objects to his family, and I object to his character, and, besides that, he has not asked me yet.

Said an Alabama mother: "Never would I call a boy of mine 'Alas'! It'll have a hundred to name. Men by that name is allus cuttin' up capers. Here's Alas Thompson, Alas Williams, Alas the Night Hawk—all been took up for stealin'!"

When the late Lord Amphil applied to Pope Pius IX. for permission to form a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Rome, his Holiness replied that "it was a theological error to suppose that man owed any duty to an animal!"

THE Minister and his holiday.—"My friends, the collection to-day will be devoted to my travelling expenses, for I am going away for my health. The more I receive the longer I can stay." And, strange to say, the largest collection ever made was then taken.

THE *Daily Dispatch* having failed to make its mark as a morning paper is now coming out as an evening paper. Stale and stolen notices, musical criticisms of Queen Anne's time and other startling departures are its chief attractions. Clowns need not apply—the staff is replete with the article.

THE *Foehow Echo* reports that the Viceroy is seriously ill. Commencing with a cold a few days ago, he is now suffering from a severe bronchial attack, and fears are entertained that he may not recover. Rumour has it that he has been ordered to Peking, and instructed to hand over his seals of office to the Tartar General before leaving.

The Secretary of the Pungm Gold-mining Company, Mr. A. O. D. Goudin, has forwarded a long report from Mr. Blamcy, which we are obliged to hold over. He informs us that a telegram has just been received from the mines to the effect that 97 ounces of gold are about to be shipped to Hongkong. The cost of the parcel is not given.

The great fire of Moscow, which occurred in 1812, was the most gigantic conflagration of history. In it 3,800 buildings were destroyed, valued at \$750,000,000. The estimated loss in the great Chicago fire of October, 1871, was \$225,000,000. The buildings destroyed numbered 17,450. The number of buildings destroyed in the great fire in London, 1666, was 13,200, valued at about \$55,000,000. The property destroyed by the great fire in Boston, 1872, was valued at \$50,000,000. The fire burned over sixty-five acres and consumed or ruined 776 buildings of all kinds. In 1870 Constantinople had a conflagration which entailed a loss of \$25,000,000 and burned 1,000 persons and 7,000 buildings. In 1851 San Francisco lost 2,300 buildings valued at \$17,000,000. In 1852 Hamburg, Germany, had a fire which consumed 1,747 of the finest buildings in the city.

HYPNODROMISM business is still on the boom. Last night Woodley's Circus held high revel at Wet Point and as usual had a very good audience. In fact it is an open secret that the management has had to make arrangements with a leading financial house for the storing of its bullion. Recruits are being run in, and additional attractions secured from various places at great expense.

A good programme is prepared nightly and changed every other day. The greatest attraction of the circus, however, is yet to be seen and will probably be put in Monday's performance to wit, the celebrated "Wild West Show" which has never before been attempted in Hongkong. The whole affair is a half-raiser of the first degree and as an exhibition of riding, tomahawking, and lassoing it stands unrivalled, and the same may be said of its serio-comic elements.

THIS is how the Sydney *Bulletin* treats Sir Henry Parkes, Australia's "Grand Old Man" and ex-Premier of New South Wales:—"Parkes' recent attack on the leader of the N.S.W. bogan Freethought party, G. H. Reid, shows him in his true light—in which the *Bulletin* has always regarded him—as a vain, greedy, needy, ungrateful, unscrupulous, unparliamentary, unworthy, rapacious old politician, hypocrite, utterly incapable of a single public act which does not minister to his selfishness and egotism and glory. The newspapers that so long helped to keep him in power now talk of the 'futility' of his methods, call him 'the aspirant,' in black type, and compare him to Judas Iscariot. However, they are just as mean and complacent as Parkes, and don't now speak because they find he has no political morals, but merely because he has planted his knife under the fifth rib of the N.S.W. Shoddy Brigade. The bawling prints will support him again should he get into power two years hence, and when he dies they will try to stuff it down the public throat that he was a great and good man."

MARRIAGE is not always a failure; sometimes it is a compromise with one's creditors.

ACCORDING to latest advices from Japan there were 38 fresh cases of small-pox and 13 deaths in Tokyo on Jan. 26th.

PATIENT.—Doctor, can't you tell me how I can find relief from this constant inclination to sneeze? Doctor.—Yes, Sir; sneeze hard.

TOILET SAID: "Dish go naked, the Zulu women and the English women—the former all day long, the latter as soon as dinner is served."

WE are informed by the Agents (Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) that the steamer *Yapen*, from Calcutta, left Singapore yesterday for this port.

THE introduction of a new steam-power machine for making embroideries threatens to revolutionize one of the most important manufacturing industries of Switzerland.

A MEETING of the D'Algentia Lodge of Instruction will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Thursday, the 11th instant, at 5 for 5.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

WE are informed by the Agent of the O. & O. S. S. Co., that the steamship *Oceanic*, with mail, &c., from San Francisco to the 10th ult., has arrived at Yokohama, and will leave for this port to-morrow.

THE *Foehow Echo* publishes a rumour which has been in circulation, that firewood is to be taxed a cash a bundle from the beginning of the new year. Serious trouble is anticipated should the tax be enforced.

EARL RUSSELL, says a San Francisco paper, will probably make a failure of his lectures on electricity in this country; but if he would lecture on his divorce suit no hall would be large enough to accommodate the crowd.

THE *Hickthwa Nipps* of Sagis was suspended on Jan. 27th on charge of disturbing the public peace, yet such newspapers (?) as the *Snail* are allowed to continue their dreary pilgrimage to the annoyance of the general public.

PERSONS with tender feet will be interested in a new insole for boots and shoes. It is made of hollow India-rubber, infused with air or gas under pressure, the external protective covering being canvas, silk or other similar material. Inserted in the shoe it relieves the pressure of the leather against all tender parts of the foot.

THE Turkish Government has a desire to encourage longevity, and recently Mustafa Raba, an old gentleman, who has lived his one hundred and fifty-second birthday, has been granted a handsome pension. If he should be asked to prove his age this centenarian and a half could produce a grand-child aged 90 years.

AN American whaling boat has lately been cruising over the whaling ground off Kumano, Kii, on the coast of Japan, with considerable success. An extraordinary mortality answering to the name of "Bowditch" was captured a few weeks since, but happily it did not long survive its severance from its native element.

THE World's Fair at Chicago will cost \$10,000,000. Of this, \$16,000,000 must be expended before one dollar of revenue comes in. The buildings will cost \$13,000,000, and during the Fair \$2,000,000 more will be required. The Awards Committee will absorb \$500,000. They need the \$5,000,000 loan from the Government to carry out the plans.

ELECTIONEERING in Japan would appear to be quite as interesting and exciting as it is even in dear old Kilkenny, for recently at Kitamura no less than four voters were killed because they refused to vote for a popular candidate.

NINETEEN century civilization as expounded in the *Extremist* tale and in the *Lands of the Rising Sun* appears to be on all fours. More power to both of these enlightened states where spurious politicians are speedily extinguished.

THE French artist's models have at last resolved to boycott any painter employing Italians as they say their bread is being taken from them in their own land. The models' fee, which has obtained for a great many years, is 5 francs a day, and there are 993 models in the official list, 600 of them being foreigners. The latter have been cutting the price to 3 francs. There are only 120 French models, 80 Germans, 45 English, 30 Americans, 4 Austrians, 2 Portuguese and one Irish girl.

THE Master of the Rolls has laid down a dictum which it would be well if every solicitor laid to heart. Mr. Keays, a solicitor, was appealing from a decision of the Bankruptcy Court, suspending his discharge for years on the ground of "rash and hazardous speculation." Of course, the arguments turned upon what was "rash and hazardous speculation." Mr. Keays had entered into a partnership with Mr. Arthur Burr, and the Court of Appeal had no difficulty in deciding that under the circumstances his doing so constituted the offence of which the Registrar had found him guilty. Lord Esher went further by observing that "any solicitor in practice undertaking another business which involved speculation was almost certain to be rash in doing so."

TO-DAY'S SHIPPING RETURNS.

Inward.

Yuenyang, steamer, from Canton.

Hsiao, " " Canton.

Phoan, " " Kobe.

Chong, " " Kobe.

Aggregating 4,943 tons, register.

Outward.

Alyuan, steamer, for Shanghai.

Chong, " " Yokohama.

Continental, " " Kobe.

Bangkok, " " Saigon.

Chow-chow-foo, " " Saigon.

Aggregating 5,503 tons, register.

AN extraordinary story is reported from the province of Shinano, in Nagano Prefecture. It is stated that a wood-cutter, by name Kobayashi Hamachi, who was plying his trade in the Wada Pass, seized a peasant girl and tying her up, assaulted her carnally. The girl, in the reckless desperation of her emotion, warned her ravisher that she knew his face and that punishment would quickly overtake him, whereupon the man seized his axe and decapitated her. He concealed the body in a pile of firewood, but presently finding himself hungry, cut off a portion of the flesh and set it to roast. While he was thus engaged an old man of the neighbourhood, who was passing by, saw the fire and the smell of the flesh, and in his stance the old man discovered the decapitated corpse and gave information. The tale is published by the *Kokkai* and the *Choya Shinbun*, both having evidently derived it from the same source. But says the *Yokan Mail*, it will be observed that some of the details given could not possibly have been discovered unless the man himself had confessed to them, and inasmuch as he has not yet been arrested, the story, in the above circumstantial form, presents a very apocryphal aspect.

THE INTER-PORT CRICKET MATCH.

SHANGHAI V. HONGKONG.

Yesterday's play left Shanghai with a first innings of 163 runs, and Hongkong with 178 for the loss of 4 wickets.

The match was resumed shortly after the announced time (11 o'clock) this forenoon, Capt. Dunn and E. J. Coxon, the "not-outs" of last night, facing the onslaughts of Murray and Baile.

The weather had undergone a great change, yesterday's brilliant sunshine having given place to a dull leaden sky, with rain threatening, and it was decidedly cold and cheerless.

The wicket, although a bit worn, as was only to be expected, played truly throughout, the batsmen having again all the best of the game. Public opinion, which had not been too pronounced until after yesterday's results, was now strongly in favor of Hongkong, the general idea, and doubtless a correct one, being that Shanghai, although a very strong all-round team, was defective, or at least not sufficiently deadly in the bowling department to cope to advantage with the array of high-class batting talent included in the Hongkong Eleven.

Odds were freely offered on the success of the local players, but so far as could be ascertained, the total speculation amounted to next to nothing. There was only a poor attendance up to 11th time, no doubt owing to the gloomy weather, but during the afternoon the Pavilion was crowded, Sir William Robertson being present throughout the play, and the spectators were numerous all round the ground.

Murray (barracks end) bowled Coxon a maiden, Baile following suit to Dunn. The left-hand started operations by a clean drive to on for three, and then Wallace had a hard chance of catching Dunn at short-leg, a single being scored. The bowling was evidently dead on the wicket, and as the light was very deceptive, both batsmen played with great care, but a clinking ball from Baile proved too much for Coxon, who played in anything but his usual style. Five for 184, last man 7. Leach was the Captain's next partner, and the latter at once cemented the partnership by sending Murray to square leg for a couple and straight to the barracks for three—190 up. Dunn without delay drove Murray hard to long on, but only a single was scored, and then Leach broke the ice by "glancing" the same trundler prettily to square leg. The old Oxford player elicited cheers by sending Baile mid-on to the road, and immediately afterwards leg-hit Murray to the fence.

A straight slog to the canvas, off Murray, was Dunn's next contribution, and he then hit Baile to the fence—a splendid off-drive—200 up. A change of bowling was now deemed advisable, St. Croix going on with his slow in place of Murray. A rattling off hit by Leach off Baile, which got within a few inches of the boundary, was loudly cheered, and then Dunn very nicely "glanced" the slow bowler square to the fence. Stewart now relieved Baile, but Dunn cut his fourth delivery, in grand style right into the Pavilion. A sharp shower of rain, which had been threatening for some time, necessitated a short adjournment.

After an interval of a quarter of an hour play was resumed and Dunn, after driving the left-hand straight for a single, cut Stewart hard into the Pavilion for three. A very pretty stroke to square leg by Leach off the slow bowler was duly recognized by the spectators, and then Dunn drove the same trundler to the off, away down Queen's Road past Murray Barracks. Moutie, in the slips, now missed a hard chance (if catching Leach off Stewart, and caused some amusement by slipping up thrice in succession, three runs being scored for the snick. A straight drive by Leach off Stewart was supplemented by a hard crack to leg by Dunn, but the ball was capably fielded by Baile and only a single was scored. The following ball proved fatal to Leach, who was smartly snapped up at the wicket by Bruce Robertson. Six for 238, last man 23, which included five 3's. This wicket had put on 50 runs. Darby followed, and commenced operations by slipping St. Croix to the fence for three, which he followed by cutting Stewart grandly to the marshes, and then Dunn drove the same bowler to the Parade Ground. Baile now resumed bowling at his old place, but his second delivery, a short pitched one, drove to the off boundary, and 250 were on the telegraph. Another three by Dunn, to the scoring tent, made Baile's over rather expensive. Dunn, evidently on hitting bent, put the slow bowler to the leg boundary, and then had a life at the hands of Stewart at long off, but the ball was travelling at a rare pace, and it was anything but an easy catch. A snick to leg for three was Darby's next contribution off Baile, and then the play became slow for a bit, until Dunn hit the left-hand hard to mid-on for three, and two balls later repeated the dose to the latter, a century being notched up by the captain by leg-hitting Baile down Queen's Road, and the applause was loud and long—370 up. Stewart here changed ends, but his first ball into Queen's Road and off Darby had scored a single to leg, gave Orman an easy chance at cover-point, which was not accepted. The following ball, however, struck back from the wicket keeper's pads to the batsman, and on appeal a decision adverse to the batsman was given. Dunn's 100 included thirty 3's, and was the result of a splendid exhibition of first-class cricket. Seven for 284. Maitland joined Darby and opened his account by late-cutting Murray for a brace. The 11th ball caused a temporary cessation of hostilities, the score standing at 287 for 7 wickets, Darby being not out.

A fresh start was made at 2 o'clock sharp, Darby and Maitland resuming the defensive against the attacks of Baile (City Hall end) and Stewart. From the fast bowler's first over Maitland scored a two to leg and a snick behind the w

Canlie, Messrs. Cooper, Horspool, Francis and Ede.

A letter was read from the Government acknowledging receipt of the Board's recommendations as to disinterment and urging the remains of the Chinese dead; it was proposed that these suggestions be put into the form of a by-law.

Mr. Francis had written a long note on the legal aspect of the proposal. He now moved that the Government be informed that in the opinion of the Board the interference of the Legislature would be requisite in order to give effect to the proposed scheme, and if the Government desire, the Board will submit suggestions for an Ordinance.

Mr. Ede seconded the motion. He could not agree with Mr. Francis in wishing to ask the Chinese whether they would consent. The scheme was in their own interests, and should be enforced.

Mr. Francis pointed out the difficulty of carrying out the scheme against the wish of the Chinese. It was hard enough nowadays to earn a living, and harder still to urn the dead; and if the dead objected, where were you?

After a little discussion the motion was carried. A letter was read from the Government stating that there was no objection to the acceptance of Mr. Ladd's Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, of the post of consulting vet. to the Dairy Farm Co., providing that should the work be found to interfere with his official duties he would relinquish the private work. The Sanitary Board was requested to report on the subject at the end of three months.

Mr. Francis was the only member who did not agree. He appended a minute strongly objecting to the appointment, and regretting that it had been sanctioned without coming before the Board.

The President explained that this was an oversight of his own, not any intentional concealment.

Mr. Francis then pointed out the objections to an officer, specially paid to detect and expose dangers to public health, accepting private pay in a position where it might be in his interest to conceal such dangers. Mr. Ladd was employed by the Colony as a watchman, a policeman, a detective, and he (the speaker) most strongly disapproved of his being allowed under any circumstances to accept pay from any one of those persons whom it was his duty to watch. The officer was the public inspector, to watch and see that everything went right for the public, even though the Dairy Farm or others might wish to hinder him. He for instance the desirability of cattle in case of disease. The Company would not be unwilling to pay him to do his duty, and if Mr. Ladd was the paid servant of the company, it was impossible to see how he could honestly discharge his duty to the public and to the colony. It was a principle of law that no man could hold two positions in which his interests conflicted with his duty. If there were a senior and a junior Colonial vet. there would be no harm in the junior taking a private post, but not when there was only one, with nobody as a check on him. Just as likely as not some conflict might arise, even in the next few months, between the Dairy Farm and Mr. Ladd's veterinary matters. It was impossible to see how Mr. Ladd could then do his duty. Of course, there was nothing against Mr. Ladd personally—it was entirely a matter of principle. It was very much to be regretted that the Board had been deceived by the letter sent to the Government on the appointment sanctioned. It was to be hoped the sanction of the Government had not yet been communicated to Mr. Ladd, for it was a difficult thing to ask that it be withdrawn.

Mr. Ede pointed out that the letter expressly stipulated that in case of any conflict of duties the private work was to be given up.

Mr. Francis—Yes, it comes before the Board, if it is a public matter. We have only Mr. Ladd himself to bring it before us.

Dr. Canlie said he could not see any objection at all to the appointment. If a police constable were also employed as a tavern bar-boy, it would be all right. Duty would always overcome interest.

After a little further discussion, as nobody supported the view taken by Mr. Francis, the subject dropped.

The Board adjourned until Feb. 16, the day preceding the first day.

HONGKONG AS SEEN THROUGH AN ELECTRICIAN'S SPECS.

The subjoined letter, which appeared in a recent issue of the *Newcastle Chronicle*, will be read with mixed feelings of wonder and amusement by those who know anything about our "island home." Our contemporary states that the writer, "J. H.," is a Newcastle engineer, who has been sent to China on behalf of an electrical engineering firm.

"Hongkong (says this instructive writer) seems very pretty from the harbour, but it is not the place one expects to find on getting ashore. It is nothing but mountains, covered with shrubs and even grass, and scattered a tree to be seen. To tell the truth, I don't care for it at all. There is only one good level road in it, with a lot of very narrow streets running down the mountain side. They are so very steep, one can only compare them to a steep ladder. I went up to the top of Victoria Peak in the tram car, which are worked by a steel cable. I had time at the hotel to walk, which is 1,800 feet above sea level, and on a fine day we would be able to see a good view of the scenery. I am now sitting down in my quarters, which is 1,100 feet above the sea level, with a nice and cool average temperature 55 deg. in the shade, when it is 72 deg. and 80 deg. below. I have three Chinese coolies to carry me up and down a sedan chair. They are very muscular fellows, and can go the whole distance, which is three miles by a zig-zag path, without a stop. The works where I am employed are at Quarry Bay. Some call Quarry Bay the fever belt and hot hole of the East, as nearly every new comer gets the fever shortly after his arrival. I am, however, and have done so ever since I left home, with the exception of having the prickly heat, which very annoying. Everyone here seems to think that I will have an excellent time of it after I get the place laid up, which will certainly be some time yet, as some of the Chinese are very slow and stupid. Perhaps you remember rearing in the month of May about some pirates boarding an English steamer, the 'Wombo.' It was just opposite Quarry Bay, and they were excited in Chinese territory just opposite. Some of their hands are still on the tops of poles, as warning to others. As soon as I finish here, I am going to Shanghai. I certainly should not like to stay out here, as, to me, it is a dull place."

The allusion to the steamer *Wombo* (Nanoo) being pirated just opposite Quarry Bay is immense, and the "heads on poles" is another amusing stretch of imagination. A three-mile zig-zag road from the Tai-koon Sugar Refinery to Mount Parker is another eye-opener to the initiated. "J. H." may have meant well, but when he goes on to Shanghai it is to be hoped that he will, when endeavouring to enlighten the good folk of Newcastle on the merits of the Model Settlement, advise more regard for accuracy than in his descriptive report of Hongkong.

JUSTICE IN A CROWN COLONY.

In the West Indian papers that have lately reached this country, appear reports of an extraordinary debate which took place at the November meeting of the Legislative Council of Trinidad. That no hint of the matter discussed on this occasion should have reached the English public—although the facts have been brought to the notice of the Home Government—is in itself a singular circumstance, and helps to show how little one part of the Empire knows of what is going on in another. For the credit of all parts of the Empire it seems desirable that a little more light should be thrown upon the island of Trinidad without loss of time.

The debate to which I refer was opened by Mr. Marryat, an eminent expatriate lawyer (that the Secretary of State for the Colonies should have permitted the Senior Puisne Judge, whose intemperate habits had been brought to the notice of his lordship, to have returned to the island and to have resumed his duties.) The "Senior Puisne Judge," who is the subject of this gratifying notice, is Mr. Justice Cook, and against this learned Judge Mr. Marryat proceeded to make a series of charges of such a sensational character that, but for the fact that they were made in the Legislature of the island, and in the presence of an unprecedented gathering of the general public, and that they passed without rebuke, or even challenge, they would be absolutely incredible. On the truth of these charges I am in no position to express an opinion. That they are decided by Mr. Justice Cook must be assumed from the very terms of Mr. Marryat's motion, which imply that there had been a complaint to and an inquiry by Lord Knutsford, followed by the re-appointment of the Judge in his office. I venture to think, however, that in view of the character of this debate in the Legislative Council, the matter cannot be thus summarily dealt with, and that the public in England ought to know what is thought and said by the public in the colony and its representatives in the Legislature. This course ought to be also to the advantage of Mr. Justice Cook, supposing, as I do, that he has a complete answer to the charges, for after what has passed, it is obviously to his interest that the matter should be discussed in the most public and conclusive manner, and at the earliest possible moment. For this purpose I call attention to the following passages of Mr. Marryat's speech as reported in the *Part of Spain Gazette*. After expressing regret at the necessity for discussing a matter of this kind, and describing the noxious demoralisation of the administration of justice in the island, Mr. Marryat said:

"But there is one undeniable fact, which is that Mr. Justice Cook by his intemperate habits, and consequently impaired intellect, has contributed largely to the result I have mentioned. We live in a small and a garrulous community, and any one, especially one holding the position of Senior Puisne Judge, who lives at public hotels, and makes himself conspicuous by his conduct, may be sure that he will be the talk of the town in the morning. At one hotel, where Mr. Justice Cook resided, a number of young fellows, two or three of whom held Government appointments, also boarded there, and it was the nightly practice of these young men, when Mr. Cook was in the state I have suggested, and no better amusement offered to play him every conceivable trick—blacken his face, put him to bed, &c. Occasionally a young fellow or two from the garrison used to drop in and assist, and to use their own expression, these young men had a high old time of it with the Judge. A very dignified position for the Senior Puisne Judge of the island!"

The speaker then went on to describe in a similar strain the Judge's behaviour at another hotel, and the annoyance thereby caused to visitors. He continued his embellishment, culminated, I understand, in his one night haranguing mixed party of residents and strangers on a decision he was to give the following day in Court, when he collapsed and was carried to bed. On another occasion this eminent man exhibited himself at the windows of his Court Chambers, in broad daylight, in *pursu naturae*.

Finally, Mr. Marryat made the following statements with regard to the action of the Colonial Office, which is the matter which most concerns the public at home:

"Now mark, and this is the point I wish to call home to the attention of the House. Most, if not all, of the particulars which I have mentioned were laid before the Secretary of State for the Colonies by our late Governor, Sir William Robinson; but for some reasons best known to the Colonial Office—it may be Mr. Justice Cook has some influential backstairs supporters—the Secretary of State or the Under-Secretary, I probably Mr. Wingfield, has permitted this wretched man to return: A less highly-placed official would have been promptly smashed. Here, then, is a man who has disgraced the name of the British Empire, and who has polluted the high office he holds, who is sent back to us so that once more the liberties, the properties, the welfare—I might almost say the lives—of her Majesty's subjects in this island are at the mercy of the alcoholic decisions of a drunken imbecile."

At this last expression the Chairman called Mr. Marryat to order, with the remark that "he did not think it was proper to designate her Majesty's judges in language of that description." Save for this mild rebuke, I cannot find that in the whole course of the debate which followed, and in which the Attorney-General and four non-official members of the Council spoke, any exception was taken to the accuracy of Mr. Marryat's statements or the justice of his observations. In the division, the official members of the Council abstained from voting. They were advised to take this course by the Attorney-General, who thought that no member of the Executive ought to vote, but stated that "he could not conscientiously vote against the motion."

The result of the debate was somewhat complicated by the fact that the second of the motion introduced an amendment asking for an inquiry into the whole administration of justice in the colony. In support of this he delivered a very forcible impeachment of the conduct of the Chief Justice in a number of instances, all of which allegations, again, appear to have been either expressly endorsed or tacitly acquiesced in by the subsequent speakers. The amendment, calling upon the Governor to institute an inquiry into the whole administration of justice in the colony, was adopted as the substantive motion, and was carried by the votes of 12 to 2 among the non-official members of the Council. The two official members merely objected to the motion, and both expressed their readiness to vote for an inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Justice Cook.

It may, I trust, be taken for granted that this inquiry will now take place without loss of time, for even apart from the imputations on Mr. Justice Cook, the debate discloses abundant necessity for it. As regards Mr. Justice Cook, I hope that the result, which I have no desire in any way to anticipate, will be to disprove conclusively of the astounding and disgraceful charges made in the Legislature. Council. As I have already said, I offer no opinion on these charges. My sole object is to acquaint the public with the proceedings in the Council, with the view of calling attention to the action already taken by Lord Knutsford in Mr. Justice Cook's case. What this has been

Intimations.

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was very cleverly explained by the Acting Colonial Secretary in the course of the debate at Trinidad.

"The Acting Colonial Secretary: I have a statement to make before this motion now before the Board proceeds further. I have an announcement to make to the Council. It is the effect that the Administrator by the last mail received from the Secretary of State a despatch in which Lord Knutsford informs his Excellency that Mr. Justice Cook having in a letter addressed to his Lordship denied the truth of the charges made against him, he does not think it necessary for the present to take any further steps in the matter."

From this statement and that of Mr. Marryat, it appears that the charges against the Judge, more or less in the same form as above, were laid before Lord Knutsford; that the Judge formally denied to them; and that, thereupon, without any attempt to pursue the investigation further, he was restored to the exercise of his judicial functions. I assume, as the public are at present bound to assume, that this course was warranted by the Judge's complete innocence of the charges. But it is, nevertheless, apparent, at every step in the debate from which I have quoted, that the allegations in question are matters of public notoriety.

The fact that a single member of the Legislative Council is prepared to dispute them; and that neither the Attorney-General nor any member of the Executive has a word to say in the Judge's defence. What did Lord Knutsford know that is hidden from the public, the Legislature, and the Government of Trinidad? On what ground did he dismiss the formal complaints made to him, and restore to this Colony, as an administrator of justice and a representative of the Queen, a gentleman who is spoken of in the Legislature without protest or contradiction, in the terms which I have quoted above? Whatever the result of the inquiry now pending, and for the present we must assume that it will be in Mr. Justice Cook's favour, these are questions to which an answer ought to be obtained as soon as Parliament meets.—*Truth*.

A MISFIT MARRIAGE LICENSE.

"I got a license here the day before yesterday," said a man to a clerk in the vital statistics office. That document gave the permission of the people of this sovereign State for the uniting in wedlock of Jeremiah Sassafras and Anabel M'Junkin.

"I paid fifty cents for that license in good hard cash."

"Well, what of it?"

"Anabel M'Junkin won't have me."

"That's bad. Went back on her promise, did she?"

"Not exactly sir. You see, she hadn't promised to marry me."

"Then why did you get a license?"

"It was this way. I loved her, and wanted to marry her, and I thought if I got a license, and took it to her, she'd see I meant business, and would come to time."

"And it didn't work?"

"No, sir. I showed her the big seal of the State, and told her that the eyes of the whole Commonwealth, through the duly qualified officers, were upon her, and that her duty was to obey the mandates of the law."

"What did she say to that?"

"She only laughed."

"That's very odd."

"She said no name for it, sir, and I want to know what's to be done."

"I don't see any remedy."

"Is a weak girl with red hair to defy the authority of the State?"

"That's about the way of it."

"Can't you send an officer to impress upon her the dignity of the Commonwealth, and to make her understand that the documents issued by this office are not to be trifled with?"

"No."

"Well, I suppose I can get my money back, can't I?"

"No."

"Here's the license just as it was when I took it away from here, not a bit the worse for wear."

"We can't take it back, sir, or refund the fee."

"And you can't compel the girl to marry me after I give her that license and charging me good money for it."

"No."

"Then that settles it. The government of the present day is a hollow mockery. Henceforth I am an Anarchist of the reddest redness. You hear me, insolent minion of a supine and powerful State! I go; but I return! The day of vengeance draws nigh, sir. Beware! You shall hear from me again, and when you hear from me tremble!"

And Jeremiah Sassafras was gone.

WRECKED ON THE GOODWINS.

KEITH'S DARWIN, grandfather of the famous Charles Darwin, the naturalist, inscribed upon his coat the significant words, "Omnia ex coactis"—all things arise from coaction. But from what doysters arise? What is the origin of matter? Ah! nobody knows. Yet one thing is getting plainer every day. Let this man's story show.

He goes on to say: On the 17th of December, 1872, whilst acting as ship's carpenter on board the steamship *Savonia*, I was wrecked on the Goodwin Sands. The shock to my system was so great as to produce an effect I never felt before. I fell into a low, weak state, and was seized with giddiness and a shivering, fainting feeling. I had a bad taste in the mouth, weight at the throat, and great pain after eating, and my face would burn like fire. I had difficulty in breathing and palpitation, and often a pain seemed to run from the heart through to my shoulder. I had a kind of rumbling all over me, and a choking sensation at the throat, with a rush of blood to the head.

"I slept very badly, and after a time I got so nervous and weak I was afraid to go about, and would sit in a chair quite powerless. I saw a doctor, who treated me for a while, and then sent me to a hospital in Rathbone Place, London, where I was under treatment for three months, but grew no better. I then put myself under a local doctor, who said I was suffering from nervous debility. He patched me up for a little while, but said to my wife, 'Your husband is in a critical condition, and may die at any time.'"

"However, I got to work for a short time, and then was as bad as ever. I lingered on in this way for years—now a little better, now worse, but never well."

"About 1880, whilst working at Messrs. Westwood and Bailey's, Millwall, a mate who saw my suffering told me of a medicine called Mother Sassafras' Curative Syrup, and he brought me some. After taking the first bottle I found my food agreed with me, and I began to improve. All nervous feeling gradually left me, and by persevering with the medicine I was soon cured. From that time to this I have been a strong man, and done harder work than ever in my life before. I have since kept Mother Sassafras' Syrup in the house, and my wife who was a great sufferer from rheumatism and dropsy, has found more relief from it than from anything else. If any of my family ever all anything, a few doses soon set them right."

The statement from which the foregoing is an extract was made by Mr. William Hill, ship's carpenter, 109, St. Anne's Road, London, E.

"Now, what is the thing which we said is getting plainer every day? Why this: that almost an infinite number of different results arise from a single cause. The majority of people in all ranks of life, Mr. Hill had in his digestive organs the seeds or 'what women, when they buy dress goods, call 'the makings'—of dyspepsia. Up to the winter of 1872 it may not have troubled him much, but the exertion and exposure of the shipwreck was more than the system could bear. We must remember, too, that all foods to the mind or body, or to both, pass directly on the stomach. Who can eat 'what under the influence of a great worry or a great sorrow? And if this worry or sorrow continues long, it always unsettles the digestion, permanently impairs or destroys the appetite, and thus brings on an apparently incurable dyspepsia and nervous debility. Why, gentlemen, this is the state of millions of people every day in the year. And it is to them, we are talking, they are half dead, and we want them to come to life, and get some good out of this existence. Whatever the ailment is called, you may be sure, indigestion and dyspepsia is at the bottom of it, as in Mr. Hill's case, and what cured him will cure you."

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A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FRANKMANS' Hall, Zealand Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely.

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A MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FRANKMANS' Hall, Zealand Street, on THURSDAY, the 11th inst., at 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

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Intimations.

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As there appears to be some misunderstanding respecting subscriptions to the above Fund I have to state that I shall be happy to receive any sum which friends, sympathisers and supporters of Mr. R. FRASER-SMITH may feel disposed to contribute towards defraying the damages and costs incurred by the defendant in the recent libel suit, *Minchinell v. Fraser-Smith*.

CHESNEY DUNCAN.

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